



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







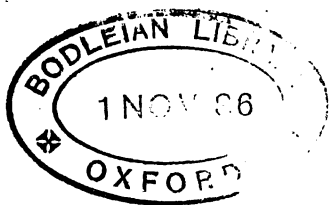


THE
GRANTS
TO
ROYALTY

A
Chapter of Modern History

TOIL AND SPIN—AND PAY.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN HEYWOOD, 22, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON,
AND CHAMBERS AND BURGESS, 15, MARK LANE,
MANCHESTER.



THE GRANTS TO ROYALTY.

I.—THE QUEEN'S ALLOWANCES.

ARE the people generally aware of the amount per annum already paid to the Royal Family?

“There's such divinity doth hedge a king
That treason can but peep at what it would.”

Much information bearing upon the finances of Royalty is kept strictly secret, and what is not so veiled can only be got at with considerable difficulty. In 1872 Sir Charles Dilke endeavoured in the House of Commons to obtain Parliamentary investigation or more complete official returns in connection with the subject of the Civil List, but of course without success. There has certainly been no light thrown upon the matter since, and it is to be feared that the great body of the ratepayers have never fully realised to what extent the resources of the country have been and are now drained for the support of our Royal Family.

When Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne, in 1837, measures were at once taken by Parliament to provide an adequate sum for the support of Her Majesty and the Royal Household. In the Speech to Parliament, which the Queen herself read, there occurs the following passage:—“The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that a new provision should be made for the Civil List. I place un-

reservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were transferred to the public by my immediate predecessors, and I have commanded that such papers as may be necessary for the full examination of this subject shall be prepared and laid before you. Desirous that the expenditure in this, as in every other department of the Government, should be kept within due limits, I feel confident that you will gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honour and dignity of the Crown." It may be mentioned here that the statement about placing at the disposal of Parliament the hereditary revenues, which was put into the youthful Queen's mouth by her advisers, and which was intended to convey the idea of a sacrifice on her part, was simply a "Ministerial fraud." George III. surrendered the hereditary revenues of which he came possessed as king, with the exception of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, to get rid of the difficulties and debts with which his illustrious grandfather had encumbered them. The Queen, therefore, at the time of her accession, had no more control over these hereditary revenues than had the Emperor of China.

But such a statement was only an earnest of the action which followed. On the 23rd November, 1837, a select committee was appointed to furnish an estimate of the probable future charge of the Civil List. The manner in which that committee went about their task was, to say the least, peculiar. The heads of departments were applied to for particulars of expenditure in each—not, be it observed, the average expenditure over a period of years, but during the last twelve months of the previous monarch's reign. The tradesmen's bills in the Lord Chamberlain's department for that period amounted to £41,898, and included £11,381 paid to "upholsterers and cabinetmakers." The Committee, on this basis, set aside for the Chamberlain's department an annuity of £42,000! The idea with which we must credit them on the most charitable interpretation of their action is that the

Queen would spend nearly £12,000 annually on "upholsterers and cabinetmakers." This was simply absurd. Again, in 1836 the tradesmen's bills in the department of the Master of the Horse amounted to £38,205. Among the items which went to make up that sum was one of £3,345 for horses, and another of £4,825 for carriages. The Committee awarded for that department an annuity of £39,500. Now to suppose, and to fix the grant upon the supposition, that the Queen was to spend every year £3,000 odd on horses and nearly £5,000 on carriages, was something worse than ridiculous. But a generous Parliament, made up to a great extent of place-hunters, did not look at matters in this light, and, accordingly, we find that when the House went into committee on December 11, 1837, a sum of £350,000 per annum was granted for the support of the "honour and dignity of the Crown." That sum was apportioned as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000
Household Salaries	£131,260
Tradesmen's Bills	£172,500
Royal Bounty and Alms	£13,200
Unappropriated Money.....	£8,040

This large sum was not granted without a brave struggle by the small party headed by Mr. Joseph Hume. When the Bill came on for the third reading Mr. Hume uttered some pregnant sentences, which should never be forgotten. "You are," he said, "about to give to the Royal Family more than there has been given in the most extravagant times. This I consider highly impolitic, and a course not at all friendly to the Queen. Her Ministers are acting a very unfortunate part in beginning a new reign with extravagance, instead of advising the Queen to carry on the Government with economy, so that she might attain the love and affection of her subjects. I find a sum of money is granted to the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Master of the Horse, which would maintain 14,000 families, or 75,000 persons, for a whole year at the rate of 8s. pe

week. And why is there to be such an enormous expense incurred merely for the purpose of keeping up an additional number of Lords and Ladies of the Bedchamber, Beefeaters, and Yeomen of the Guard with cocked hats and fine gold liveries? (Laughter.) This may be a laughing matter to those who have abundance of everything, but when the pinching hour of poverty comes, and food is wanted, when comparisons are made by hungry men who ask why every article of food is taxed, it will be no laughing matter!" These were noble words nobly uttered, but they had no effect. Not only was the annuity of £385,000 granted, but the motion also provided for "£10,000 annually for servants!"

In spite of the liberal Civil List, her Majesty is not expected to keep the Royal Palaces in repair. Why this should be so is not quite apparent, when it is remembered upon what data the Select Committee were supposed to proceed in making their recommendations for the Civil List to Parliament. The stables

Windsor had, it is said, no less than £60,000 spent upon them early in the present reign, and later an enormous and almost incredible sum was expended in building a ball-room at Buckingham Palace. The expenditure under "Royal Palaces" last year was £36,354—a much lower amount than in some previous years. In 1869 it reached the very substantial sum of £56,328.

Before dealing further with the Queen's allowances, it may be mentioned that she pays no Income-tax. The strange thing about this part of the business is that she once intended to do so. Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons in 1842, when about to introduce the Income-tax Bill, that "Her Majesty, prompted by those feelings of deep and affectionate interest in the welfare of her people which she had ever manifested, had told him that if Parliament should subject all incomes to a certain charge, it was her determination that her own income should be subjected to a similar burden." That promise has, however, never been fulfilled.

II.—THE QUEEN'S ALLOWANCES

(Continued).

It has been already pointed out that, besides the £350,000 granted for the Civil List, the Queen receives £10,000 for servants, and that separate grants are made from time to time for the repair of the Royal palaces. But these are only portions of the total amount that annually finds its way to the support of the Throne. In addition to the sums stated her Majesty receives annually the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which, at the time of the Queen's accession, after deducting all expenses, amounted to about £30,000 per annum. These revenues have, however, considerably increased since that time. In 1876, after paying all charges, they amounted to no less a sum than £43,000. The amount drawn last year was £45,000. But this does not by any means represent the extent of the Queen's wealth. On February 10, 1840, her Majesty was married to Prince Albert, and the Prince was granted an annuity of £30,000. He held at the same time a number of sinecure offices of considerable emolument, and, it is believed, saved a large sum of money during his lifetime. What that amount was it is impossible to say. The wills of other people are always made public; the will of the Prince Consort was illegally kept secret. Again, it is now pretty well understood—in fact, it was admitted by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on one occasion—that considerable savings are effected in the different departments of the Queen's Household every year. The average sum per annum has been estimated at not less than £50,000. This, of course, goes to swell the Privy Purse; and it is a well ascertained fact that when any reductions take place in the Household "Staff"

the savings thereby effected go in the same direction, and never find their way, as they undoubtedly ought, to the coffers of the nation.

This plan of Royal economy raises a most important question, and one that has been called attention to on more than one occasion. Lord Brougham, in the House of Commons, pointed to the circumstance that the places of several minor officers of the Household had not been filled up on their death, and that the expenditure in the department in question had thus been lowered from £131,260 to something less than £100,000, but no account had been given as to how the balance was disposed of. These reductions have since, there is every reason to believe, been carried much farther, but the tax-payers have reaped no benefit. The Rev. J. C. Cox, formerly of Belper, a sturdy champion of the people's rights, who has made a special study of the whole subject of the cost of Royalty, and to whose kindness the writer is indebted for a number of details, referring to these savings in a pamphlet published by him some years ago, says:— "In the savings effected on Clauses 1 and 2 of the Royal Civil List is involved a most grave and constitutional question. The appropriation of these savings to the private purse of the Sovereign, or indeed the using them for any purpose unsanctioned by the representatives of the people, is absolutely illegal, and was never contemplated by the Select Committee who drew up the scale of payment, or by the Houses of Parliament when they confirmed the scheme. I would challenge anyone to gainsay me upon this point either in the Press or on the platform." This statement of Mr. Cox's has now been before the public for a number of years, and has never been challenged; it cannot be. In 1850 Lord Brougham dissented from the application of the surplus to the privy purse "because no supposition ever entered the mind of Parliament in making the grant that large savings were to be effected out of the income granted;" and also among other reasons, "because the amount of such savings must form an important matter in considering the applications

from time to time made for Parliamentary aid for the establishments of the younger branches of the Royal Family." We shall see what consideration the savings received when we come to notice these applications.

The Queen's other sources of revenue are numerous, Her Majesty has several large private estates, from each of which she receives a considerable income. Some years ago a crazy individual, named Neild, left her a legacy variously estimated at from £500,000 to £1,000,000. To this must be added at least a large portion of the fortune left by the late Prince Consort, of the amount of which, as already stated, it is impossible to form any idea. Mr. Cox estimates the Queen's private income—after "payment of all household expenses of the Royal Palaces and numerous incidental details"—to be not less than £300,000! This he believes to be a moderate estimate.

With regard to the salaries in the Household, which amount to £131,000, it is notorious that a very large proportion of this sum finds its way into the pockets of totally useless officials. We find exemplified in the Royal Household the old story of the

Five-and-twenty fighting men,
And five-and-thirty pipers.

As there are between 900 and 1,000 persons "employed" in the Household, many of them receiving handsome salaries for little or no work, it would be an endless task to enumerate them, or describe their supposed functions. This has been well done in the little pamphlet issued by the Financial Reform Association. We pick out, however, a few of them, almost at random. The Lord Steward (Earl Sydney), receives £2,000 a year; the Treasurer of the Household (Earl of Breadalbane), £904, and the Comptroller of the Household the same salary, all for duties of the most trivial nature. The Master of the Household (Gen. Sir J. C. Cowell, K.C.B.), who is supposed to be a sort of male housekeeper, receives a

salary of £1,158 for "controlling the domestic establishment of her Majesty," a work, it may be mentioned, for which the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, and the Comptroller also get the credit, and in the execution of which the "Master" has a private secretary, three or four clerks, and a paymaster, all with handsome salaries, besides an office-keeper, messengers, &c. The "Clerk of the Kitchen" draws £700 per annum, and has four assistants with salaries varying from £70 to £250. The "Kitchen Staff" comprises a chief cook with £700 a year; four master cooks with about £350 each; two Yeomen of the Kitchen; two assistant cooks, four scourers, three kitchenmaids, two "Green Office" men, and two "Steam Apparatus" men! The laying out of the dinner is entrusted to the "Principal Table Decker," who receives £200; the second Table Decker has £150; the third has £90; and an assistant has £52. The "Plate-Room Pantry" is under the care of three yeomen, with salaries of £160, £150, and £120 respectively, a groom, and six assistants. The Royal Family seem to be great in coals. There are two "Principal Coal Porters," who have no fewer than eleven assistants, and these thirteen individuals are paid all the year round for getting in coals! The Duchess of Roxburgh gets £500 as "Mistress of the Robes"—a purely honorary office, held formerly by the Duchess of Sutherland. There are eight "Ladies of the Bedchamber" at £500 each. They are not required for more than a fortnight at a time, and each has a turn about three times in the course of the year.

These ladies, be it remembered, are all "titled menials" belonging to some of the wealthiest families in the land. Of "Maids of Honour" there are nine, at £300 a year each. They are supposed to be companions of Her Majesty, two of them attending for a month at a time. These "maids" are all connected with some of the most aristocratic families in the country. The "Bed-chamber Women" are eight in number, each with a salary of £300 per annum. They are only expected to do duty on high occasions, when one is

required to attend for a fortnight at a time. Amongst these "Bedchamber Women" are several Viscountesses, and nearly all the others prefix "Honourable" to their names. The Medical Department includes physicians-extraordinary, surgeons-extraordinary, apothecaries, oculists, dentists, &c., to the number of thirty-two. The Ecclesiastical Staff is not less wonderful in its constitution. There are deans, chaplains, clerks of the closet, preachers, readers, &c., in the payment of whom nearly £5,000 is yearly spent. But of all the scandalous sinecures in connection with the Royal Household that of "Hereditary Grand Falconer and Master of Hawks" is the most shameful. The salary attached to the office is £1,200 a year. The duties are supposed to be connected with the Royal Hunt; but, since the Queen ascended the throne, the "Falconer" has never been called upon to perform a single service. And yet we find the Duke of St. Albans, with a barefaced and scandalous audacity, drawing £100 every month for merely bearing a title! Anything more monstrous in the shape of robbing the taxpayer could scarcely be conceived. It is surely time that the people were raising a voice against a system which allows such idle aristocratic vampires as St. Albans to prey upon the revenues of the land.

III.—THE CAMBRIDGE BRANCH.

If the sum of £385,000, which is voted every year for the support of the Queen, was all that the country had to pay for the luxury of Royalty, it would be far more than enough; but when, in addition, the revenue is saddled with a number of annuities for the sons and daughters and cousins of Her Majesty the hardship to the taxpayers becomes intensely aggravated. When Parliament in 1837 voted the £385,000, it was distinctly understood that there should be no farther grants to the Royal Family. But Governments change, and understandings are soon forgotten, and the result has been that repeated applications—in every instance successful—have been made to Parliament for grants to the children and relatives of the Throne.

The first of these applications was for the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, cousin of the Queen, on her marriage to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. On Friday, June 9th, 1843, Sir Robert Peel appeared at the bar of the House of Commons and announced a message from Her Majesty. The newspapers of the day tell us that, "all Members, on both sides, took off their hats, and the greatest interest prevailed." In the message Her Majesty informed her "Faithful Commons" that she had given her Royal assent to the marriage, and from the attachment of Parliament to the Crown she had no doubt suitable provision would be made for Her Royal Highness. Sir Robert Peel at once proposed that an annuity of £3,000 be voted, but the proposal met with opposition, and no wonder. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is one of the wealthiest of German Sovereigns, more than half of

the country over which he reigns being his own private property. Nay more, the Executive is entirely in his own hands, and is exercised by him through one "Minister of State"—an appointment which has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole State revenue forms the Civil List of the Grand Duke. Mr. Hume, who had so ably, though unsuccessfully, opposed the extravagant Civil List granted to Her Majesty six years before, was again in his place, and asked where the line was to be drawn in connection with these annuities. Were all branches of the Royal Family to be objects of the public bounty? He moved an amendment to the effect that the liberal allowance received by the Duke of Cambridge from the public ought to have enabled him to provide for his children, and that in the then state of the country it was not wise or just to make such a grant as was now asked from the public money. A long discussion ensued. The amendment was of course lost, but no fewer than 57 voted for it. The Princess, therefore, received and enjoys her £3,000 a year, although the husband, from the kingdom over which he holds despotic sway, has an annual income of at least half a million! But neither poverty nor riches has ever been taken into account in connection with these grants; and it does seem somewhat anomalous that the wealthy princess of an alien dukedom, whose only claim is that she is cousin of the Queen of England, should continue to draw £3,000 a year from the public revenue of this country.

The next request for an annuity met with most determined opposition, but the flood-gates of the Exchequer were now opened, and the financial reformers of those days might as well have attempted to stem the flowing tide as to cut off supplies from scions of the Royal House. It was on the 19th July, 1850, that Parliament took into consideration a message from the Queen "respecting provision for the family of the late

Duke of Cambridge"—the present Duke and his sister the Princess Mary. The amounts proposed were £12,000 per annum to the Duke, and £3,000 to the Princess. The Lords were of course agreeable to the grants—they always are ready to fall down and worship any golden calf that Royalty may set up; but at least a number of the Members of the House of Commons were of a different mind. After a *caveat* by Mr. Hume, who thought it desirable to have an inquiry whether they might not economise the vote (£6,000) then paid to the Queen of Hanover, to enable them to provide for the family of the late Duke, Lord John Russell stood forward, and tried to make the best of a very bad case. The late Duke, he informed the House, had spent large sums in charity (!), and the prevailing rumours that he had accumulated large property, which would be inherited by his son, were groundless. In considering the amount of provision proposed he had looked to the precedent of the late Duke of Gloucester, who had enjoyed at his death an annuity of £14,000, and he (Lord John) had come to the conclusion that £12,000 would be a proper sum for the House to vote. Mr. Hume moved that the sum be reduced to £8,000. Mr. Disraeli—dreaming even then his dreams of Imperialism, and looking forward to the time when he might bask more fully in the sunshine of Royalty—defended the grant proposed by Lord John. Mr. Hume's efforts were a butt for Mr. Disraeli's volubility. The hon. Member for Montrose, he said, was faithful to his traditional office in opposing the annuity to the "illustrious individual to whom our attention is called, an English Prince of the Blood." The Duke of Cambridge was a model Prince, "leading a life which is at the same time spirited and decorous." Mr. John Bright supported Mr. Hume. He regretted that the late Duke, out of his large income, should have made no provision for his son, but left him dependent upon a vote of the House. An allowance of £12,000 per annum to the cousin of the Queen would, Mr. Bright thought, be a most unfortunate

precedent, when the House came to consider the provision that would be required for the numerous family of Her Majesty. Mr. Roebuck followed in much the same strain, remarking that while he "acknowledged that as long as we have a Royal Family there should be an adequate provision for a certain portion of them, it is a matter of very great importance that there should be a line drawn." And so on the debate continued for a whole week. Mr. Hume's speech on the question was as telling as ever. "It is stated," he said, "that labourers' wages are down to eight shillings a week, so that the sum which it is proposed to give to the Duke of Cambridge, who stands in no closer relation to the Queen than cousin, would maintain at this rate 576 families a year, or, multiplied by five, no less than 2,880 persons. I am sorry I have not brought down to the House," he continued, "a plate which was published last week in *Punch*. On one side of the plate the noble lord, the first Minister of the Crown, is represented standing at a cask, and, with a forbidding countenance, doling out dribblets from the spigot to a half-famished public clerk, whose starving family are represented in the corner supplicating the mercy of the noble lord. This is a fair representation of what is now being done by the Government in reducing to the utmost possible extent the salaries of all the humble servants of the State. On the other side of the plate the noble lord is pictured as ministering in the most inviting manner at the bunghole, where the Duke of Cambridge is represented as eagerly receiving into his hat this golden stream of £12,000, there standing in the corner a crowd of Royal pensioners looking on with the most gratified countenances. When the Royal Family are thus held up to the derision of the public, it is the fault of those who encourage votes such as that which is now under the consideration of the House." Mr. Hume having lost his motion for £8,000, endeavoured to restrict the grant to £10,000, but was equally unsuccessful. The appeals he made fell upon the majority of the House like water on a duck's back.

The Bill was passed by 108 votes to 39. The Duke got his £12,000, and the Princess £3,000; and in 1866, on her marriage with the Duke of Teck, she received an additional £2,000.

Twelve thousand pounds per annum is a tolerably good income for doing nothing. But Duke George occupies one most important position in the country, in addition to a number of offices of less responsibility which he is supposed to fill, and for each of which he receives handsome salaries. As Commander-in-Chief he has £4,500 a year; as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, £2,132. He is, besides, Ranger of St. James's, the Green, Hyde, and Richmond Parks. The total sum paid to the Duke for his "military" services alone is no less than £6,632 a year, and the nation gives him £12,000 additional because he can call the Queen cousin. Truly we are a liberal people! The Duchess of Cambridge gets £6,000 a year, which makes the total sum in the shape of gratuitous annuities which finds its way to the pockets of the Cambridge branch of the Royal Family £26,000, divided as follows:—

Duchess of Cambridge	£6,000
Princess Augusta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000
Princess Mary of Teck	5,000
Duke of Cambridge	12,000
	<hr/>
	£26,000

IV.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL—THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Fonblanque tells the story of the stone-broth. A fellow went to the door of a country house with a large stone in his hand, said he was hungry, and asked the use of fire, water, and a kettle, to make some stone-broth for dinner. His request was complied with, and he put the stone in the kettle to stew. By-and-by he tasted the broth, and modestly observed that a little salt would make it all the better. He got the salt; tasted the broth again and declared that a handful of sweet herbs, if he had such a thing, would make it excellent. Such a simple request could not be refused. Presently he tasted the broth again; and while in raptures with his success in cookery, hinted that a little condiment was the one thing needful. Next it wanted a piece of bacon to be perfect; lastly, he found that a few pounds of meat would make it a dish for an emperor; and when he had got the meat the stone-broth was finished. The foundation was the first gift which led to all the others. So it has been with these grants in connection with Royalty. The Cambridge family were drawing comfortable pensions, and the sons and daughters of Her Majesty next appeared as supplicants on the scene.

The Princess Royal, the Queen's eldest daughter, was married to the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1858, and on that occasion commenced the grants to the children of Her Majesty, which have been made, at not very long intervals, down to the present time. On what principle the country should have been asked to make these grants it is impossible to comprehend. As already stated, when

Her Majesty was allowed the large annuity of £385,000, in addition to the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, &c., it was never imagined that additional sums would be asked for by the Royal Family; and when it is remembered that the Crown Prince of Germany is heir to one of the largest and richest kingdoms of Europe, besides possessing an immense private fortune, the unblushing audacity of asking Great Britain to add to his wife's income becomes at once apparent. The Bill to settle £8,000 per annum upon the Princess Royal was introduced by Lord Palmerston in May, 1857. A number of Members, including Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck, protested strongly against the grant. Disraeli, true to his instincts, supported the Bill. Of course "brightness of mind" and "sweetness of disposition" carried the day, and the £8,000 per annum was allowed.

The grant to the Princess Royal turned out a most unfortunate precedent, so far as the taxpayers of the country are concerned. Since the days when the roguish lyrist sang—

"Wha th' deil hae we gotten for a King
But a wee wee German Lairdie,"

several "Princes of the Blood" in Fatherland have looked to England as an inviting country where they would find a wife and get their nests feathered into the bargain. Prince Louis of Hesse was early on the scene, and secured an amiable spouse in the late Princess Alice. But if Princes marry for love, as we have been so often told before the hat came round, they know nothing of the other half of the Scotch maxim, "Workin' for siller," and accordingly in this instance the same scene had once more to be enacted in the House of Commons. One would not have envied Lord Palmerston when, on the 6th of May, 1861, he had again to plead with the representatives of the British taxpayers for a dowry and annuity. But, of course, he was successful. The Princess Alice got a dowry of £30,000, and also an annuity of £6,000, which she enjoyed till her death.

In 1863 the Prince of Wales was married to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. On the 17th February in that year there was laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament a message from the Queen, in which she asked Parliament to agree to such a provision as "may be judged necessary to enable Her Majesty to settle an establishment on the Prince and Princess of Wales suitable to their rank and station." Lord Palmerston had again to go round with the begging-box, and he was ingenious enough to strike what must be admitted to be a very far-fetched contrast. But it was necessary to put the application in as favourable a light as possible—and this is how he did it. He pointed out that when Pitt, in 1795, proposed an establishment for the then Prince of Wales, the permanent allowance was fixed at £138,000; "but," he continued, "it was not the intention or desire of Her Majesty that the present proposal should be founded on what was done in 1795." We should think not, indeed, considering that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which had been accumulating during the Prince's minority, amounted at the time of the application to no less than £293,000. This important fact was not forgotten by the financial reformers, who argued that the revenues of the Duchy, which had been set aside specially for the Heir Apparent, were sufficient for his maintenance. Lord Palmerston, nevertheless, proposed that £40,000 per annum be voted to the Prince. Disraeli did not lose his opportunity. He was again to the front—a position which he always occupied when any of the public money had to be spent. He thought no one could regard the amount proposed as excessive. The Bill subsequently passed, and an annuity of £10,000 was likewise granted to the Princess.

The Prince of Wales should now be worth a good deal of money. Previous to 1841 the revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall amounted to between £11,000 and £16,000, but since that time they have very much increased. The revenue of the Duchy in 1876 was £99,827, which, after deducting salaries and other

expenses (£29,452), left £70,375 to be paid over to the use of the Prince of Wales. The revenue drawn by the Prince from this source last year was £63,870. The total income from all sources of the Prince for last year was :—

Annuity (Prince and Princess) ...	£50,000
Duchy of Cornwall (net receipts)..	65,167
Estate at Sandringham.....	8,911
Estate in Aberdeenshire	816
Military emoluments	1,000

£125,894

The Prince is believed to have received a very considerable portion of the fortune of the late Prince Consort. Yet with all this the Heir-Apparent was allowed no less, and probably a good deal more, than £142,000 to pay the expenses of his trip to India. And in this country, where freedom of speech is the proud heritage of every Englishman, there was scarcely one voice raised to protest against such wanton extravagance and waste!

V.—“THE REST OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.”

Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1866, and that year two more annuitants—Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) and the Princess Helena (now Princess Christian)—were added to the list. On the 20th February a message was presented to Parliament from the Queen inviting both Houses to “make such a provision with a view to the proposed marriage (to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) of the Princess Helena as may be suitable to the dignity of the Crown.” The Chancellor of the Exchequer also brought up a second message from Her Majesty, in which she expressed herself desirous of making “a competent provision for the maintenance of her second son, Prince Alfred, on his coming of age,” and recommending the House to “adopt such a measure as may be suitable to the occasion.” It is one of the faults of the present system of government that the leader in the House of Commons must always bow to the wishes of the Crown. Mr. Gladstone, as may be supposed, found himself in a rather uncomfortable position when the annuities were applied for in 1866. He told the House that at the beginning of each reign the education of the Royal Family was provided for, but no provision could be made for them when they went into the world. The education of the Royal children had been so full of promise that it gave the most confident hopes for their future career. The Princess Helena had been the stay of her illustrious mother in the dark days of her widowhood, and so on. But the fact that a daughter had only done her duty

by her mother could hardly have been urged as a pretext for a claim upon the resources of the country. Mr. Gladstone was, however, successful in his application. A dower of £30,000, along with an annuity of £6,000, was granted to the Princess Helena, while the Duke of Edinburgh had £15,000 a year placed to his credit. The remarks made regarding the Crown Prince of Germany and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz cannot be applied to Prince Christian. He had no money. He was fortunate in securing a daughter of the Queen for a wife, and he at once bade adieu to his native soil and became a royal pensioner in England. When the Duke of Edinburgh married the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia in 1874 another appeal was made to Parliament on his behalf, and it was proposed to give him an extra £10,000 a year. Of course he got it, although his wife brought him a private fortune of £90,000, a marriage portion of £300,000, and her life annuity of £11,250 a year. But even this does not give an adequate idea of what the Duke will yet enjoy. As heir to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg his Royal Highness will inherit the princely estates and wealth of his uncle, the reigning Duke, and a Royal income of fully £30,000 a year. Is it not strange, to say the least of it, that the Duke of Edinburgh, who, in addition to his pay as an officer of high rank in the Navy (£1,396), is in receipt of an enormous private income, should continue to draw from the pockets of the British taxpayers £25,000 a year? When he visited the Colonies several years ago, Parliament voted him £3,500 for the purpose of presents. In visiting India a special sum of £10,000 was granted to him from the Indian Exchequer for the same purpose. Very hard, surely, that the poor Natives, who are taxed to such an extent that they find it difficult in untoward seasons to keep body and soul together, should be called upon to contribute for gifts to a few of their wealthy princes merely because another man of wealth takes into his head to spend a holiday in their country!

The Princess Louise was the next annuitant, and

the appeal on her behalf, like those on behalf of her brothers and sisters, was made on the occasion of her marriage. The Members of the House of Commons are a very gallant body, and have never refused any reasonable—or unreasonable for that matter—demand on such interesting occasions as Royal weddings. And hen, when bells are clashing and cannons roaring, who so disloyal as to raise a voice against the needless voting away of the People's money? or who would dare to draw aside the veil, and show the crowd of shivering wretches who die annually of starvation? All that must be forgotten on such occasions as these. Mr. Gladstone was in office in 1871, when the Princess Louise married the Marquis of Lorne, and, of course, he had again to bring forward the Bill for the annuity. He moved without any observation—a significant fact—that the Princess receive a dower of £30,000 and an annuity of £6,000. Mr. P. A. Taylor, the Radical Member for Leicester, who never in his Parliamentary career missed an opportunity of doing yeoman's service to the cause of financial reform, opposed the vote. The people, he observed, were rejoiced when they learned that the Princess Louise had broken the custom by which Royal Princesses were bound to seek for foreign Princes as their husbands, but that gratification was short lived when it was discovered that a dowry and annuity would be asked for her out of the taxes of the country. The opposition was of course without effect. It could not be otherwise. On a division, the grants were made by 360 to 1.

The Liberal Government in 1871 was unfortunate in the matter of annuities. A second begging message came before Parliament on the 27th July in that year. This time it was for the "support and provision of Her Majesty's third son, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (the Duke of Connaught), on his coming of age"; and the Queen relied, as usual, upon the affection of Parliament to "concur in the adoption of such measures as may be suitable for the occasion." In the House of Commons the late Mr. Dixon asked whether any reduction could be effected

in the Civil List before any further demands were made upon the country in behalf of members of the Royal Family; but received no satisfaction. There was, however, considerable discussion when the Bill came up for the different readings. On July 31st Mr. Gladstone moved that £15,000 per annum be granted for the life of the Prince. Mr. P. A. Taylor again directly opposed the vote. He contended that Parliament had already fulfilled its bargain with the Crown—a contention which the taxpayers generally will endorse—and protested against any grant being voted which was not for service rendered. It would, he said, be much better for the Prince himself if he were obliged to devote his abilities to the public service, instead of rendering himself for life a pensioner of the State. Mr. Taylor characterised the sum asked for as extravagant as well as uncalled for, and utterly unworthy of a Liberal Government pledged to the most careful economy. Mr. Dixon moved that the vote be reduced to £10,000; but the amendment was lost by 51 to 289, and Prince Arthur received his £15,000. He was betrothed to the Princess Louise Margharite of Prussia, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, in May, 1878, when the House of Commons voted him an additional sum of £10,000 (making £25,000 in all), and also made provision for £6,000 a year to the Princess in case of widowhood. A motion by Sir Charles Dilke on this occasion, for delay, was rejected by 320 to 33.

On Monday, the 20th July, 1874, there was laid before Parliament another message, in pretty much the same terms as those which had been previously presented. Prince Leopold had come of age, and he must be provided for. On the 24th July, Mr. Disraeli, in a thoroughly characteristic speech, moved that the sum of £15,000 be settled upon the Prince. The motion, he said, was identical with the resolution which had been passed in the cases of the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught. How powerful is precedent! It was, Mr. Disraeli continued, a matter of regret that Prince Leopold's delicate health

had prevented him from following any profession—(have we had to pay his brothers any the less because they do “follow” professions?). His pursuits had been of a different character from those of our Princes, who had been called on to deal with armies and with fleets! He was a student of no common order, and his predisposition for the pursuits of science and learning, and the cultivation of those fine arts which adorned the life and lent lustre to the name of Prince Albert, fitted Prince Leopold in an eminent degree for the task of following in the footsteps of his illustrious father. Mr. P. A. Taylor protested against the proposed grant, as he had on former occasions protested against similar proposals; and, having done so, added that, so far as he was concerned, he should not trouble the House with any further discussion on the matter. The question was then put from the Chair, and, there being no voice raised against the motion, it was “carried unanimously amidst cheers”! On his marriage in 1882 he received an additional £10,000 a-year. His widow now receives £6,000 per annum.

The sums paid *directly* to the Royal Family in free grants, *exclusive* of the Civil List of £385,000, and including the Duke of Albany’s grant, which now lapses, are as follows:—

Prince of Wales	£40,000
Princess of Wales	10,000
Princess Royal	8,000
Duke of Edinburgh	25,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Prince Leopold	25,000
Princess Helena	6,000
Princess Louise	6,000
Duke of Cambridge	12,000
Princess Augusta	3,000
Princess of Teck.....	5,000
Duchess of Cambridge	6,000

£171,000

We have taken no note of incidental expenses, which

are very large in connection with Royalty every year, not of other sums that find their way into the Royal pockets. But if we add the £385,000 of the Civil List to the £171,000 of free grants, we have an annual expenditure of £556,000, or over half-a-million, in connection with Royalty. The grand total paid in connection with the Royal Family last year was over £800,000. "We have shown," said Sir Charles Dilke some years ago, "an expenditure of nearly a million a year upon the Royal Family; and, in the face of so large an expenditure by the nation, is it necessary or even just to ask for more?" We now repeat the question—Is it necessary, or even just, to ask for more?



